CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

KOOK XIMED.

COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

DATE DISTR.

**3 May** 1951

SUBJECT Analysis of Czechoslovakian Artificial Manganese Dioxide

NO. OF PAGES

PLACE ACQUIRE! NO. OF ENCLS.

DATE ACQUIRE

25X1A

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

25X1X

DATE OF

25X1C

1. Because it is possible that the sample described above may have come from the same source as a previous sample acquired by the company making the chemical analysis, the chemical compositions of the 1950 sample and the earlier sample are reported here together.

	Constituent	1950 Sample	1949 Sample
	MnO <sub>2</sub>	71.72	74.83
	Fe <sub>2</sub> 0 <sub>3</sub>	0.40	0.36
	A1 <sub>2</sub> 0 <sub>3</sub>	0.08	0.21
	SiO <sub>2</sub>	0.25	0.30
ARMY De	class/Release ns On File*	None None	Trace None
	Ba0	None	₩ <b>0.</b> ,024
		None	None
	Mn	46.31	48.78
	<b>T</b> e	0.28	
e de la companya de l	Cu	Nil	0.004
21	Pb	None	None
	As	Nil	None
	$\left(\mathbf{P}_{i}^{(t)}\right)_{i=1}^{N}$ , where $\left(\mathbf{P}_{i}^{(t)}\right)_{i=1}^{N}$	0.0065	Trace
	Ni	None	! None
	Co	None	None

3. Conclusions drawn from the reported analyses are as follows:\*

The material is a manganese dioxide of reasonable purity.

The light and feathery consistency of the sample led to some doubt of its suitability for use in batteries.

-and-

On file in the CIA Library is a copy of

covering the analysis of a manganese dioxide same source as the 1950 sample here described.

		CLASSIFICATION	SECRET SECRET
STATE	X NAVY	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION
ARMY	X AIR	X FBI	

Approved For Release 200 1/03/03 . GIA-RDF 01-01044R00

19 February 1951

SUBJECT: "Special" Synthetic Manganese Dioxide (OGSigO), (M. O. Job No. 450)

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

a. This report gives the results of a crystallographic and microstructural characterization of a sample of manganese dioxide produced synthetically.

b. The sample, in the form of fine black powder, was submitted torough the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, but no details as to source or process history were disclosed. (B.D. 5. sample P-51-16)

c. Chemical composition of the sample was determined by emission spectroscopy. Surface area measurements were determined by low temperature nitrogen gas adsorption. The sample was examined in the electron microscope and by X-ray and electron diffraction techniques. Investigative techniques used are summarized in the attached appendix.

## 2. SULMARY:

a. Spectrochemical enalysis indicates that the sample is a manyanese oxide of high purity, except for sodium and potassium. A list of minor and trace elements present is given in Table I below:

## TABLEI

## Minor and Trace Mements Presentin Sample MO-363

				71	-<.01
51.	-	. 24.			
Al.	***	.20		K	- 2.00
Fo	4600	.16		. Na	80
Mg	specie.	-22		lo	-<.01
Cu	100	.0008	•	ET	-<.002
Pb	***	.03		)	-<.01
Sr.	2000	.01		V	-<.01
Ca		. 20		Co	-<.01
					003
Ni.		<.01		2.56	- 4000
(130		002			

NOTE: weight percentages correct to lithin a factor of two.

25X1A

2

(Contd)

19 February 1951

- b. The X-ray and electron diffraction patterns (prints of which are attached) are those of typical delta manganese dioxide.
- c. Alectron microscopy confirms the delta phase type morphology. Large, nearly equant anhedral particles characteristic of the delta phase type appear in all of the fields examined. El 1570C(attached) illustrates this.
- d. The low surface area of the sample, 2 square meters/gram, is t, pical of delta phase type manganese dioxide.
- e. Since no process history was disclosed, further interpretation of the results obtained cannot be given. It is believed that this material will not be suitable for use in military batteries.

25X1A

ð,

- Appendix - 19 February 1951

The sample treatment and the methods employed in the various investigations are given below:

- a. Electron Microscopy: A sample portion of the powdered material, approximately 1/2 grams, was placed on a clean glass plate, wetted with butyl acetate and slurried for three minutes. Parlodion, 2% in butyl acetate, was added and thoroughly mixed. A drop of this mixture was cast on the surface of clean distilled water. A portion of the resulting film was chosen, removed and mounted in the electron microscope. Representative fields were photographed at a magnification of 8,000 diameters and photographically enlarged four times, resulting in a final magnification of 32,000 diameters, at which scale 32 mm. represent one micron.
- b. Electron Diffraction: An electron diffraction pattern was taken by transmission techniques with the sample mounted as prepared for electron microscopy (above). The print represents a four time photographic enlargement of ahe directly recorded pattern.
- c. X-Ray Diffraction: X-ray diffraction powder patterns of portions of the samples were prepared using iron K alpha radiation in a Debye-type camera yielding a dispersion of one degree of two theta per millimeter of film.
- d. Spectrochemical Analysis: The sample was burned to completion in a d.c. arc and the resultant spectra photographed. A specially selected spectrum line of each of the various constituent elements was measured for intensity and compared with the intensity of the manganese internal standard line. These data were used to determine the percentages of the elements present, using previously established working curves. The amounts of sodium and potassium were determined by a modified method, whereby lithium was the internal standard line instead of the manganese line.
- e. Surface Area: The surface area of the sample was determined by low temperature nitrogen adsorption using the B.E.T. method. The sample was degassed at a temperature of 150°C and at a pressure of 10°mm of mercury for a period of hours. Form the amounts of nitrogen adsorbed by the sample at the temperature of liquid nitrogen and at various pressure, the amount of nitrogen necessary to form a mono-molecular layer on the sample was calculated.

**Next 2 Page(s) In Document Exempt**